The Time Piece.

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FOR THE TIME PIECE.

Gentlemen,

PERSUADED of your attachment to the cauſe and intereſts of literature, I take the liberty to ſend you a copy of an addreſs, deſigned as a prelude to an inſtitution, contemplated for the moſt philanthropic purpoſes, but through the intruding influence of two ever-active ladies viz. Miſs Conception and Miſs Prejudice the noble deſign has at preſent become dormant: ſhould you judge it proper for inſertion in the *Time Piece* the benevolent and humane among your ſubſcribers, will receive a gratification.

N. D.

Preliminary Addreſs.

THE general happineſs of civil ſociety is the great deſiratum of every wiſe man, and to increaſe the ſtock of human felicity, ought to be the firſt object of every virtuous individual: the moral excellence of a community depends on the early bias given to the infant mind; and, as juvenile propenſities are under the immediate inſpection and controul of public preceptors, that claſs of men may deſervedly be ranked among the moſt important in ſociety. Though the exertions of a Teacher are ſo influential in the formation of public manners; and though his profeſſion is the moſt arduous and laborious undertaking in ſociety, his proſpects of pecuniary advantage are gloomy and uncertain; his encouragement, at beſt, trifling and depending entirely on his perſonal exertions: ſickneſs, in aggravation of its other evils, deprives him of his bread; age impairs his talents, and infirmity prevents the exerciſe of them; no lucky hit can compenſate his diſadvantages; no cheering rays of future affluence illuminate the diſtant ſcene. Numerous and diſtreſſing have been the conſequences: Teachers of acknowledged abilities, after many years of irkſome and perſevering labour, have languiſhed under the galling weight of hopeleſs poverty; their ſenſibility wounded, either by the malignant ſneer of unmerited affluence, or, what is perhaps worſe, by the inſulting pity of purſe-proud ignorance.

Other profeſſions are limited in their objects, and confined in their advantages; but the teacher extends his benefits to every ſituation in life; the rich is indebted to him for proſperity, the learned for knowledge, and the unfortunate for conſolation.

When the moraliſt is pointing out the path of virtue, and directing his followers through the tranquil vale of temperance to future bowers of never fading bliſs: will he not look back with grateful recollection at his Tutor's foſtering care?—When the Aſtronomer traces a thouſand glowing orbs thro' the boundleſs tracts of infinite extenſion—When the naturaliſt with microſcopic ſearch inveſtigates the minutiæ of omnipotence, and gratifies his admiration with myriads of living wonders unſeen by the incurious eye—When the Orator's thundering eloquence, like an impetuous torrent carries all before it———

"When the Poet's eye in a fine phrenzy roiling,
"Glances from heav'n to earth, from earth to heav'n
"And as imagination bodies forth
"The forms of things unknown, his ready pen
"Turns them to ſhapes, and gives to airy nothing
"A local habitation and a name."

In fine—When intellectual delight of any kind is traced to its original formation, will not grateful recollection offer up a voluntary tribute to the labourers in the vineyard of inſtruction? and will they not as cheerfully contribute their portion of the oil of gladneſs, to renovate the drooping lamp of life?

In an enlightened age little need be ſaid to enforce the propriety of reſcuing from the hazard of misfortune, men whoſe labours have contributed to promote the fortunes and happineſs of others. To a generous public, it is only neceſſary to point out a proper mode to enſure it a ſpeedy and brilliant ſucceſs.

The affluent Pupil will ſpring forward with alacrity, and be the firſt to ſubſcribe towards the eaſe and independence of his infirm or indigent Preceptor; the benevolent will rejoice at the proſpect of happineſs held out to thoſe who have been the moſt inſtrumental in promoting public knowledge; and the grateful ſtrings of every Teacher's heart will vibrate with affection at the dignified ſupport offered to their deſerving though unfortunate fellow labourers.

The fund contemplated by this inſtitution may be ſpeedily raiſed and effectually ſupported: the ſuperflux of affluence, the mite of benevolence, and the regular ſubſcription of its profeſſional members are never failing ſources, aſſurance traces the rivulets of conſolation flowing from them in a thouſand well directed channels: and hope can ſwell them into overflowing ſtreams of permanent abundance. The wrinkles of ſtudious labour will henceforth be ſmoothed by the calm of independence; comfort will wipe the tear from the ſorrowing widow's cheek; the bleſſing of plenty will make the liſping orphan ſmile, and reflection will return in flowing tides of heartfelt approbation to every benefactors boſom. Liberality is ever doubly fruitful; it is an attribute to God himſelf: "It bleſſes him that gives, and "him that takes."

We, the ſubſcribers, penetrated with a conviction of theſe truths, and with a ſincere wiſh to aſſiſt the cauſe of Literature, Juſtice, and Humanity; have formed ourſelves into a Society denominated the Society of Literary Teachers in the city of New-York, in North America.

FOR THE TIME PIECE.

TO DOCTOR FRACTURE.

Sir,

I HAVE had the pleaſure of peruſing your very elegant addreſs on the ſubject of the injuries and oppreſſions which you have lately ſuſtained. You did right, doctor, to appeal to your fellow citizens: There are few in this benevolent city who are ſo deſtitute of humanity as not to ſympathize in your calamities. You have been a mark for detraction and ſlander. Some vile individuals have aimed their malice at you; the courts of your country refuſe you redreſs, and, inſtead of diſpenſing juſtice and impartiality, they throw on you inſult and abuſe. You have preferred your claim in different courts, and find them all equally unjuſt in their deciſions. You are now pleading your cauſe at the bar of the public judgment. Here your talents, your learning, and your accompliſhments will avail and ſupport you. Your merit will be conſpicuous, will be acknowledged, and will receive its juſt award. Moſt reſpected doctor, give me leave to remark that you have commenced your addreſs with ſuch Demoſthenian energy and eloquence, as will enſure its ſucceſs. "Villainy, baſeneſs, treachery, con-"ſpiracy, perjury, *tyrannical deſpotiſm*, defamation, "damnation." What thundering eloquence! Why, doctor, ſuch vehemence, ſuch force of argument, ſuch ſonorous periods, will immortalize your name as that of an orator. If the laws of your country and the conduct of courts are ſo overbearing and deſpotic as to prohibit you from practiſing phyſic, on the frivolous pretext that you are an uneducated empiric and totally unqualified to have the health and lives of your fellow men intruſted to your unſkiful management, never mind it, doctor; change your profeſſion, and defeat all their malevolent deſigns. They cannot prevent you from lifting your powerful proboſcis, and ſpouting forth your opprobrious effuſions. But in the mean time you will permit me, as a friend, to ſuggeſt to you a little piece of advice: Suffer not, doctor, your ejections to become turbid; for a dirty ſtream ſometimes indicates an unclean fountain. No tyrannical law, no arbitrary court can now reſtrain you from profeſſing and practiſing the art of eloquence. You have already aſſumed the author with impunity and I congratulate you on the ſucceſs of your firſt lucubration; but, doctor, let me aſk you in confidence, how did you feel when, for the firſt time, you ſaw yourſelf, your dear ſelf, reflected from the mirror of a printing preſs? Did you not feel a ſoothing ſenſation of ſelf complacency and approbation ſomewhere near the region learnedly denominated præcordia? Did not every word of your pretty performance derive peculiar beauty from being veſted in printed characters? But how were you elated with the idea of your own importance, when you reviewed that pompous ſentence, which, as a ſpecimen of the ſublime, in writing I cannot avoid tranſcribing: "Perhaps no private conſpiracy has ever car-"ried villainy to a greater length: or, ſince the Ame-"rican revolution, has a more tyrannical piece of deſ-"potiſm been exhibited among freemen."—Never ſince the deſtruction of Jeruſalem; never ſince the ſack of Troy; never ſince the creation of the world; never ſince primeval chaos, has there appeared ſuch a volcano, emitting red hot eloquence, as yourſelf! Your mouth, doctor, is a crater of burning ſulphur; you but flabber your lava, and the world is at once overwhelmed with a torrent of irreſiſtible argument. Perſuaſion flows from your lips as water ruſhing down a foaming caſcade. As a phyſician, I ſuppoſe you know of what diſeaſe it is ſymptomatic to froth at the mouth. Yes, doctor, your publication made ſuch a ſplaſh among the natives here, as when Jove in anger plucks a mountain by the root and thruſts it in the ſea. O! how the little fiſh do ſcamper! Such, doctor, was the effect of your literary thunderbolt among the *ignorati* of this city.

Your learned vindication, moſt learned doctor, informs us that after you had tried your infallible cauſe in the ſupreme court and twice in the mayor's court (a court remarkable for nothing but ignorance and perſecution) you at laſt appeal to the court of common pleas—the preſs. At this court you make a narrative of a "few facts;" a narrative remarkable for nothing but its truth, its decency, its elegance, and the mild ſpirit of modeſt merit which it breathes. You was called you ſay doctor "to a patient who by accident" (pure accident I ſuppoſe) "received a ſevere complicated "fracture of the left leg; the large bones pierced through "the ſkin nearly three inches, the muſcles were much "deſtroyed by different ſplinters. the patient aged and "infirm, and you reduced the fracture and dreſſed and "placed in an extended poſition." Upon my word there is ſomething ſo impreſſive in a ſtile ſo claſſical, ſo dignified, ſo *ſecundum artem* that I ſincerely wiſh I had gone to ſchool, when I was young, and got ſome *learning too*; but, perhaps, it might *by accident* have occaſioned a fracture in my *left* cranium, and then the doctor or the ſexton would kindly have put me too "in an extended poſition."

It was really very unkind in thoſe five men; men who are illiterate, illegal practioners, and hold no rank in their profeſſion, to adviſe your patient to provide for his ſafety and change his doctorr— they were unqueſtionably governed by ſelfiſhneſs, and had formed a conſpiracy to ſteal the patient, and divide the profits of the cure among themſelves. They were devoid of humanity and could not therefore have had any reſpect to the ſufferings of a fellow-creature;—but I beg pardon, their characters are better deſcribed in your more emphatical and medico-technical language.—They are five conſpirators, lyars, thieves, and treacherous, foreſworn raſcals, they are the Catalines, and you the Cicero of the faculty: They are a "baſe" junto combined againſt your practice and welfare: they are the medical mob that held a riotous ſway over your patient and his broken leg. There is perhaps no art ſo ingenious, ſo liberal, ſo pleaſing, ſo polite and admirable, as that of uſing ſcurrilous invective. Nothing ſo readily as the ſucceſsful employment of this noble art, points out the education, the habits, the company, the rank of life, and the accompliſhed character of the man. Cultivate, doctor, your talent for every kind of literary excellence. If I miſtake not, you are deſtined to move in a ſphere as exalted as your mind and as extended as your profeſſional knowledge. It was indeed wonderous ſtupid in thoſe men (I ſuppoſe they would like to be called gentlemen) who pretended to know ſomething about ſurgery, to preſume to judge of the *poſition* of an injured limb, without firſt removing the dreſſings and examining the wound. They could not poſſibly *gueſs* whether the poſition itſelf was the moſt eligible—ſuch as would relax the greateſt number of muſcles, and give relief to the patient, or whether it neceſſarily put the majority of muſcles on the ſtretch, and was calculated to inflict on the patient unneceſſary pain and danger. It is all a pretence: They knew nothing about it: Pain—why talk of pain? It can do no miſchief—it always aids and expedites the cure—it has no evil tendency whatever—it never threatens to impair the general health, nor to produce mortification in a part. Theſe fellows (for they deſerve no better name) could not ſay unleſs by conjecture; nor could they form a rational conjecture, that the bandages were too tight, till they had firſt taken them entirely looſe, and not even then, till they had reſtored them to their former degree of tightneſs, and after all they would end where they began. But it is no matter if the bandages were too tenſely applied: They then only impeded the circulation, and every body knows that circulation of blood, or any other fluid, is not neceſſary to the health and life of any part of the human body; but I have no patience with them—they are moſt arrogant, deſpicable quacks. As to your friend, Dr. P—lt, he might, with propriety, be admitted to greater privileges than other men. There generally ſubſiſts ſome degree of connection and good-will between the employer and the perſon employed. Good wages form a pretty good bond of union: You now and then procure him a conſultation-fee, and he in return will gratefully overlook and correct with reſpect, ſpelling and grammar, a piece you might wiſh to publiſh. Thus you acquire literary fame as well as medical. You did well to ſuffer him to exerciſe an opinion on your practice, and even to change the poſition of your patient's limb, and to relax the bandages; becauſe, you know, he never mentions ſuch things, and though "he attended

till the dangerous period was over" ſtill you may claim the merit of a cure. Ah, you are a good politician as well as a good ſurgeon; but how provoking! how inſufferable to hear it declared in a crowded court, that you had no medical nor ſurgical character to protect, and that you had illegally aſſumed both theſe characters! How could your irritable feelings ſupport ſuch an inſult? How could you ſubmit to be non-ſuited on ſuch a "*ſtale pretence*," after having produced your very reſpectable teſtimonials of high and well founded reputation? You exhibited to public inſpection a little certificate from ſome gentlemen of Connecticut, which ought to entitle you to practice every where; but which in grammar and ſpelling unfortunately had not received your friend's correction. Could you not have knocked down the counſel for the defendant, for uſing in behalf of his client a plea, on which "was a free citizen of America deprived of character and a livelihood at one ſtroke;" and all this on the deciſion of a "petty judge"—that is, a judge of ſmaller ſtature than his colleague of the bench, and poſſeſſing no "wings."*

It was, however, reſerved for the laſt clauſe of your potent addreſs, to imprint on the whole the moſt unequivocal mark of truth and merit. Over this part of your chaſte compoſition, the goddeſs of Invention, attended by her handmaids Poetic licence and Proſaic perſonality has graciouſly deigned to preſide. You have adopted that ſubtle rule of eloquence, which ordains that in the concluſion of every addreſs, when all argument ſeems exhauſted, ſomething new and cogent ſhould be unexpectedly preſented, in order that doubt may be ſurpriſed and belief enforced. Preciſely of this effect, is that hail ſtorm of pelting epithets and pattering threats which you ſo very opportunely ſhowered down on that inveterate foe to freedom and his fellow-men, the chief magiſtrate of this reſpectable city. "To convince him of the falſity of his aſſertions, let him place his hand upon his heart and declare if he knows a more arrogant, inſolent impudent, and cowardly being upon earth than himſelf." Moſt ſapient doctor, you have in the plenitude of your wiſdom, propoſed an excellent teſt to try the characters of men—yes, "let him place his hand upon his heart" and aſk himſelf whether he is not, in his own unbiaſſed opinion, the moſt unchriſtian, inhuman, high-way wretch to be found in the whole, banditti of quacks, pettifoggers and aſſaſſins, that ever infeſted the world; and while he is ſtill at his penitent confeſſion let, him faithfully declare that all his wicked life, he has been playing the mountebank and cruelly ſporting with the deareſt intereſts of humanity; that he is an untaught, unworthy impoſter, who ſhould be diſcarded from the community. Let him demand while yet he reels under the Ithuriel touch of his own hand whether he is not a diſreſpected, cowardly officer, who dares not execute the functions of his important commiſſion from fear of offending thoſe very reſpectable and worthy citizens, who bravely dare to tranſgreſs and violate the ſacred laws of their country. Let him proceed, and aſk, if ever in a ſingle inſtance he has acted with deciſion and firmneſs in defiance of mean, impotent menaces; whether regardleſs of "perſonal reſponſibility" he ever held forth "the ſword of juſtice as a terror to evil doers:" Whether he has ever diſcovered that the dignity attached to an elevated office ſhould diſdain the ſordid, grovelling buſineſs of the political ſycophant, and all thoſe grimaces and crouchings neceſſary to court popular favour and applauſe. Let him aſk, in a word, whether he is a virtuous and worthy citizen, a conſcientious and faithful miniſter of juſtice, an eminent legal character, and on honour to ſociety.

YES.

* Mr. Kent.

FOR THE TIME PIECE.

THE CLUSTER.

NO. X.

FOR THEE ALONE I LIVE.

I.

"MY love," ſaid I, when laſt we rov'd
O'er Shrewſbury's verdant plain,
"Do you my paſſion diſapprove,
"Or do I ſigh in vain?"
The beauteous girl made this reply:
"Dear Strephon, do not grieve,
"My heart is thine, I can't deny,
"For thee alone I live."

II.

I queſtion'd ſtill the lovely maid,
And ſaid, "dear Delia, tell,
"Should fortune ever frown on me
"Will you ſtill love as well?"
"Can you, my Strephon, doubt my truth,
"Or think that I'll deceive?
"My heart is thine—believe dear youth,
"For thee alone I live."

III.

I then my chatmer fondly preſt,
(To make my bliſs complete)
To let the parſon join our hands,
Where love and Hymen meet.
The bluſhing maid, with downcaſt eyes,
Quick did the anſwer give:
"Dear Strephon, I do not refuſe,
"For thee alone I live."

STREPHON.

Domeſtic Intelligence.

CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23.

The following engroſſed bills were read the third time and paſſed, viz.

The bill for continuing in force part of an act therein mentioned (the title of this bill was amended by adding the title of the act the part of which is hereby continued, viz. the act making further proviſion for ſecuring and collecting duties on Foreign diſtilled ſpirits, wines, and teas;)

The bill to alter the time of entering ſtills, and for other purpoſes;

The bill to continue in force the fifth ſection of the act eſtabliſhing Poſt-Offices and Poſt Roads; and

The bill to revive and continue in force the act for regulating the compenſation of clerks, and for other purpoſes.

The Speaker laid before the houſe the Treaſurer of the United States accounts in the Treaſury Department for the quarter ending on the 30th of December laſt which were ordered to be printed.

He alſo preſented a letter from William Simmons, Accountant of the Department, ſtating that the duties of his office are very materially increaſed, and deſiring an increaſe of compenſation. Referred to the committee of reviſal and unfiniſhed buſineſs.

Mr. Baldwin, from the committee to whom was referred the bill from the Senate for accommodating a ſettlement of limits with the ſtate of Georgia, and for erecting a government in the Miſſiſſippi Territory, reported the bill without any amendment, with ſome additional information. Committed to a committee of the whole for to-morrow.

The houſe, on motion of Mr. Harper, went into a committee of the whole on the bill making an appropriation for the balance found due to the repreſentatives of William Carmichael; which, being agreed to, was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

Mr Cochran preſented a petition from the inhabitants of the weſtern part of the ſtate of New York, praying for an alteration in the poſt roads in that quarter, which was referred to the committee on this ſubject.

Mr. D. Foſter, from the committee of claims, made an unfavourable report on the petition of James Perry, by Miles Sherbrook, for compenſation for property taken from him during the war, which was committed for to-morrow.

A meſſage was received from the ſenate, informing the houſe that they had paſſed the bill declaring the aſſent of congreſs, to an act of the ſtate of Maryland, appointing an health officer, with an amendment.

On motion of Mr. D. Foſter, the houſe went into a committee of the whole on unfavourable reports of the committee of claims, on the petition of Geo. P. Froſt and others, and on the petition of Auguſtine Biddle, and others, both of which were agreed to, and afterwards concurred in by the houſe.

Another meſſage was received from the ſenate, informing the houſe that they had paſſed a bill to enable the preſident of the United States to purchaſe, or, take on leaſe, one or more founderies, for which 100,000 dollars are propoſed to be appropriated. Referred to the committee for the protection of commerce and the defence of the country.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23.

The bill making an appropriation for the balance found due to the legal repreſentatives of William Carmichael deceaſed, was read a third time and paſſed.

Mr. Otis preſented the petition of the widow of Joſiah Flagg, a colonel in the State troops of Rhode Iſland, praying for compenſation, for the ſervices of her late huſband, which being read, he moved to have committed to the committee of claims.

This reference was oppoſed by the chairman of the committee of claims (Mr. D. Foſter.) He ſtated, that colonel Flagg ought to have been, if he was not paid by the ſtate of Rhode Iſland; that a number of applications of this kind had been made to Congreſs, and uniformly rejected; the amount of theſe claims, he believed, would not be leſs than ſevery thouſand dollars; and the accounts of the ſeveral ſtates who employ theſe troops had already been adjuſted between the general government and the ſtate governments—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Otis from the committee to whom was referred ſo much of the Preſident's ſpeech as related to conſuls, reported a bill, which was read and committed for Tueſday.

Dr. D. Foſter propoſed the following reſolution for the adoption of the houſe, which was agreed to:

"Reſolved, That the committee of claims be inſtructed to enquire whether any, and what further proviſion ought to be made relative to the payment or reimburſament of the unfounded or regiſtered debt, now credited in the books of the treaſury, and relative to loan office and final ſettlement certificates; and that the ſaid committee be empowered to report by bill or otherwiſe."

Mr. Sewall, from the committee for the protection of commerce, and the defence of the country, reported a bill from the Senate authorizing the Preſident to purchaſe one or more foundries, with an opinion that it ought to be adopted without amendment. The bill was committed for Monday.

The amendment of the ſenate to the bill for declaring the aſſent of Congreſs to an act of the ſtate of Maryland for the appointment of a health officer, was concurred in.

Mr Pinckney moved that the petition of Stephen Drayton, preſented in June laſt, and upon which no reference was made, be referred to the committee of claims.—Agreed.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, informing the houſe that he had approved and ſigned the act for relief of Sylvanus Crowell, and the act for amending the act for laying a duty on ſtamped vellum, parchment and paper.

Mr. J. Williams called for the order of the day on the bill for organizing and diſciplining the militia of the United States.

Mr. Gallatin thought it better that the houſe ſhould again go into a committee of the whole on the bill for an amicable ſettlement of limits with Georgia, and for the erection of a government in the Miſſiſſippi Territory, as that ſubject had already undergone ſome diſcuſſion and the bill had been reported with the information to obtain which it had been committed.

The latter buſineſs was preferred, and the houſe accordingly went into a committee of the whole on the ſubject; when Mr. Milledge's amendment being under conſideration, for adding to the ſection for appointing a proviſional government in the Natchez country, "after the conſent of the legiſlature of Georgia ſhall have been obtained," a conſiderable diſcuſſion took place. The amendment was at length negatived 46 to 34.

Mr. Thatcher then moved to ſtrike out the following in the words in the 3d ſection, "excepting and excluding the laſt article of the ordinance." [This laſt article prohibited ſlavery in the north-weſtern territory; which by this bill is not intended to be prohibited in the Miſſiſſipi territory. The object of the amendment was to make the ſame prohibition with reſpect to ſlavery in this territory that was made in the north-weſtern territory.] The motion was ſupported by Meſſrs. Thatcher, Varnum and Gallatin, and oppoſed by Meſſrs. Rutledge, Otis, Giles, Nicholas and Gordon. It was negatived, there being only twelve members in favour of it.—

Mr. Clopton, from the committee of enrolment, reported the bill for declaring the aſſent of Congreſs to an act of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and the bill appropriating a ſum of money for providing and ſupporting a naval armament.

Adjourned till Monday.

PHILADELPHIA, *MARCH* 24.

ELUCIDATION OF THE STORY OF THE BLACK JUG.

Extract of a letter from Lancaſter.

I promiſed in my laſt, to furniſh you with the ſequel of the Black Jug. It ſeems there was a ſum of money found a conſiderable depth under ground, ſomewhere in York County. The news ſoon ſpread, with the addition of its having been buried by Blue Beard the pirate. The perſons who found the money, having heard the ſtory and that ſeveral others intended to ſearch there for more, formed a plan to profit by them. They accordingly equipped themſelves as two Devils, and waited at the place where thoſe new adventurers were to commence their diging. As ſoon as they arrived, they were ſaluted by the Infernals, and were exceedingly terrified, but at length recovering, they had the boldneſs to ſtate their buſineſs to the Devils. The perſon who acted as ſuperior Devil, informed them that they could not get at the money unleſs they purchaſed the grand key to the buſineſs. They enquired how and where it was to be had; and were informed, that they muſt go to Lancaſter and apply to Dr. Roſe, who had a medicine of ſuch a name (mentioning the name,) which was no where elſe to be procured, and that the virtues of that medicine would enable them to get at the money.—This medicine it ſeems, was to be given to the Devil as an alevation of his pains, and as the price of his permiſſion to dig for the deſired treaſure. The Devils had previouſly diſpatched the Old Woman (who is now in York County Jail,) to Roſe's with the Black Jug, filled with a compoſition of water, Lamp black, &c. which ſhe left for ſale.—The new adventures determined to procure this valuable medicine, and in high expectation of making an independency exerted themſelves to riſe what caſh they could, and repaired to this town where they purchaſed all there was of it, amounting to 750 dollars.

"The woman is ſhortly to be brought to trial, and it is expected will receive a proper puniſhment, for ſo nefarious an impoſition.

"Could you ſuppoſe, that there exiſted perſons of ſo much credulity, as the poor fellows that were ſo completely taken in."

The Time Piece.

NEW YORK, MARCH 28.

Meſſage from his excellency the gov. to the hon. the Aſſembly.

Gentlemen,

IN purſuance of your reſolution of the 19th inſt. I have taken meaſures to be informed of the preſent intentions of the government of the United States, relative to putting the city and port of New York in a reſpectable ſtate of defence. On receiving that information, it ſhall be immediately communicated to you

As the conſtitution of the United States has committed to our national government the power, and the means, and the duty of providing for the national defence it is to be expected as well as hoped, that due attention will be paid to the ſecurity of a city and port ſo obviouſly and eſſentially important not only to this ſtate, but to the United States.

But at this juncture, when prudence forbids delay, it, in my opinion, deſerves to be conſidered, whether it would be adviſeable for the legiſlature to adjourn until they ſee this great object provided for; and whether exiſting circumſtances do not juſtify a confidence that the United States will cheerfully aſſume the expence of ſuch judicious meaſures as this ſtate may take for that purpoſe.

Urgent conſiderations alſo recommend, that our ſupply of arms and ſtores be ſeaſonably augmented and made ample; and that no time be loſt in perfecting thoſe military arrangements and eſtabliſhments, to which menacing circumſtances admoniſh us to attend. On theſe ſubjects, the legiſlature already poſſeſs much information, and I expect ſoon to furniſh you with additional details: At preſent, it may be proper to obſerve, that, according to an eſtimate made the laſt year, about ſixty thouſand dollars will be neceſſary to furniſh the fortifications on the three iſlands in the harbor of New York.

Albany, March 21ſt. '98. JOHN JAY.

The following is the reſolution referred to in the above meſſage.

Reſolved. That his excellency the governor be requeſted to cauſe to be laid before this houſe, an eſtimate of the ſums neceſſary, and means to be adopted, for putting the city and port of New York in a reſpectable ſtate of defence; and that he be alſo requeſted to inform this houſe, whether there be grounds to expect the co operation of the government of the U. States in defraying the expence attending this object.

The committee to whom have been referred the numerous petitions from almoſt every part of the ſtate on bill "*for the benefit of debtors and creditors.*" The bill was on Thurſday taken up in committee, in the Houſe the ſubject of *impriſonment of debtors*, have reported a of Aſſembly, & very conſiderable progreſs made in paſſing it.—Should it be enacted, it will have the moſt beneficial tendency. The creditor has all the ſecurity the nature of the caſe will admit, and the honeſt unfortunate debtor will no longer be at the mercy of every unprincipled creditor; but by ſurrendering up all his property "both in law and equity, in poſſeſſion, reverſion and remainder (except as to neceſſary cloathing, &c.) and all the books, vouchers and ſecurities relating to the ſame," will be *diſcharged from all his debts*—But in caſe of any fraud in ſuch debtor, his diſcharge is to be abſolutely void, and he deemed guilty of a public offence—and on conviction may be ſentenced to confinement in the ſtate priſon. at hard labour or ſolitude, for any term of time not exceeding years; and forever thereafter to be deemed infamous.

By the Council of Appointment.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Otſego County.

Francis Henry, Lt. Col. Com. Joſeph Tunnicliff, 1ſt Major, Joſeph Griffen, 2d Major, of a new regiment compoſed of the militia of the towns of Otſego and Richfield.

Timothy Morſe, Maj. Com. of a new battalion compoſed of militia of the town of Burlington.

In col. Batt's reg. compoſed of the militia of the towns of Pittsfield, Butternuts, Orego, Unadillia and Suffrage. Nathaniel Fenton, 1ſt Major, vice J. Butterſield reſigned, Matthew Cully, 2d Major, vice J. Tunnicliff, promoted.

Elijah Holt, Lieut. Col. Com. vice James Cannon, deranged; James Ingals, 1ſt Major, vice M. Whitaker; Iſaac Burnham, 2d Major, vice G. Staate, removed; This regiment comprehends the militia of the towns of Springfield, Cherry-Valley, Middlefield and Worceſter.

Schoraie County.

Peter Swart, lt. col com vice Johannis Dietz, removed; Storm A. Becker, 1ſt maj. vice Peter Swart, promoted; Jacob Lawyers, jun. 2d major, vice P. Snyder, reſigned; Henry Lawyer, enſign, vice Jacob Mann, Sheriff; Bartholomew Swart, capt. vice Jacob Lawyer, promoted; Jacob Schoolcraft, lieut. vice Joſt Borſt, removed; John I. Backer, capt. vice P. Zeelie, declined; Bartholomew C. Vrooman, lieut. vice John I. Backer, promoted; John Ekerſon, enſign, vice B. C. Vrooman, promoted.

Peter P. Snyder, lieut. light infantry, vice J. Borſt, jun. removed; Peter Swart, jun. enſign.

Joſt Borſt, jun. capt. of riflemen, vice D. Becker, deceaſed; Teunis Eckerſon, lieut. do. vice P. I. Vrooman; Barent Vrooman, jun. enſign, do. vice T. Eckerſon, promoted.

Joachim G. Staats, adjutant, vice S. A. Becker, promoted; Origen Beigham, ſurgeon.

Darius Phelps, capt. Joſhua Newland, lieut. Silvanus Dickenſon, enſign—of a new company in the town of Briſtol.

John Hoogland, capt. Enra Beard, lieut. James Coolcy, enſign—of a new company in the town of Blenheim.

Horace Troops capt. Stephen Hull, lieut. George Burthwick, enſign—of a new company in the town of Middleburgh.

Daniel Shays jun. captain, Seth Foſter, lieut. John Hunt, enſign—of a company in the aforeſaid town of Briſtol.

Clinton county.

Daniel Roſs, lieut. col. com. of a new regiment compoſing the militia of the towns of Jay, Willſborough, Crownpoint and Elizabeth town.

Queen's county.

Coles Wortman, lieut. col. com. of the regiment lately commanded by by Nathaniel Coles, promoted.

Peter Waltus, 1ſt major, vice C. Wortman, promoted.

Maſonic.

On Tueſday the 13th inſt. the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of New-York was opened in Albany, when the following Gentlemen were elected officers for the enſuing year, viz.

M. E. De Witt Clinton, Eſq. D. G. H. P.
M. E. Thomas Frothingham, Eſq. D. G. K.
M. E. Jedediah Sanger, Eſq. D. G. S.
Rev. Ammi Rogers, D. G. Chaplain.
John Hanmer, D. G. Secretary.
Thomas S. Webb. D. G. Treaſurer.
John C. Ten Broeck, D. G. Marſhal.

Sporting Intelligence.

On the 12th ultimo, a purſe of one thouſand dollars was run for at the Charleſton races, by *general Waſhington's* horſe *Shark*, colonel Hampton's horſe *Patriot*, and Mr. Fenwicke's *Commerce*; and won by Commerce. The heats were of four miles, and the firſt run in 8 minutes 16 ſeconds, the ſecond in 8 minutes 17 ſeconds, and the third in 8 minutes 32 ſeconds.

New Theatre.

THIS EVENING, *MARCH*, 28th,
WILL BE PRESENTED,
A favourite TRAGEDY, called,

DOUGLAS,

OR, THE NOBLE SHEPHERD.

Young Norval,	Mr. Cooper.
Lord Randolph,	Mr Tyler.
The Priſoner,	Mr. Hodgkinſon.
Anna,	Miſs Weſtray.
And, Lady Randolph,	Mrs. Melmoth.

To which will be added,
A Muſical Entertainment, called, The

CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.

Box, 8s.—Pitt, 6s.—Gallery, 4s.

Democratic Notice,

THE members are requeſted to attend punctualy ly this evening, at Citizen Gautiers, in William-Sreet No. 68, at 7 o'clock.

By order,
G. F. DOMINICK.
Dep. Secretary.

March. 28, 1798.

SOCIETY FOR FREE DEBATE.

AT the laſt meeting of the Society it was determined, "*That the Carrying Trade of the United States is advantageous to their Citizens.*

On Thurſday evening the 29th inſt. the following queſtion will be diſcuſſed:

Is it good policy to impriſon for debt?

Such perſons as are fond of diſcuſſion, are requeſted to attend: The chair will be taken preciſely at 7 o'clock. Tickets of admiſſion, price 1s. to be had at the bar.

By order of the Committee,
MATTHEW L. DAVIS, Sec'y.

REFINED SUGAR.

LOAF and Lump Sugar, for ſale at the Sugar Houſe, in Liberty (late Crown) ſtreet. Orders left at the Sugar Houſe, or with the ſubſcriber, No. 170 Front Street, will be immediately attended to. Where alſo may be had a few Bags of India Sugar.

March 26. DAVID GELSTON.
12 m.

SASHES FOR SALE.

MATTHEW HAWKINS, Saſh-Maker and Glazier No. 9 George Street, near the ſhipyards, has on hand and for ſale, a large quantity of 24 light ſaſhes, 8 by 6, which he will ſell painted and Glazed at 8d. per. light 24 light ditto. 7 by 9, at 12d. He has alſo on hand, a large ſtock of various other ſizes. ſuch as 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10, 14 by 10, 15 by 11, &c.—Which will be ſold on low terms. Show-windows, Sliding-glaſs, Caſes for Stores, executed at the above place with accuracy and diſpatch.

N. B. Orders as uſual, for town or country, performed at the ſhorteſt notice.

March 26. t. f.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED, to a genteel mechanical profeſſion. Apply to Alexander Gordon, No. 40, William ſtreet.

To Let, the upper part of a Houſe Apply as above.

February 23. tf.

THE
INTERESTING TRAVELS
OF
JOHN LEDYARD,
WITH A SUMMARY OF HIS LIFE,

Are now in the hands of the Printer; and the following Propoſals are offered to the Public for Printing the ſame by Subſcription.

CONDITIONS.

I. It ſhall be printed on fine paper, with a new type, ornamented with a full length portrait of the Author, in the attitude of taking leave, on his departure for Africa.

II. It will be publiſhed in a large octavo form, handſomely bound and lettered—calculated to contain between four and five hundredpages; making an elegant library volume.

III. The price to ſubſcribers will be two dollars a volume; one half the money to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, and the remainder on delivery of the Work.

THE ſolicitude expreſſed by the public for this long expected Work; the character of the Author, and the celebrity of the travels, render unneceſſary, to moſt Americans, encomiums which are ordinarily uſed in recommending books to public patronage. To thoſe who have not heard of Mr. John Ledyard and his travels, the following character, extracted from a Work publiſhed by the London African Society, may not be amiſs:

"FORCIBLY impreſſed by the objects which he ſaw, and naturally led to compare them with thoſe which the other regions of the globe had preſented to his view, he deſcribes with the energy of an original obſerver, and exhibits in his narrative the varied effects of ſimilarity and contraſt.

—Having traverſed the world by water, in his great attempt to do the ſame by land he had nearly penetrated to the Pacific ocean, when he was ſeized upon, and baniſhed from her territories by the empreſs of Ruſſia.—

"On his arrival in England, Sir Joſeph Banks told him, knowing his diſpoſition, that he believed he could recommend him to an adventure almoſt as perilous as the one from which he had returned; and then communicated to him the wiſhes of the aſſociation for diſcovering the inland countries of Africa.

"Ledyard replied, that he had always determined to traverſe the continent of Africa as ſoon as he had explored the interior of North America; and as Sir Joſeph had offered him a letter of introduction, he came directly to the writer of theſe memoirs. I ſpread the map of Africa before him, and tracing a line from Cairo to Sennar, and from thence weſtward, in the latitude and ſuppoſed direction of the Niger, I told him that was the route by which it was deſired that Africa might, if poſſible, be explored. I aſked him when he would ſet out—"*To-morrow morning,*" was his anſwer: But before I had learned from the note the name and buſineſs of my viſitor, I was ſtruck with the manlineſs of his perſon, the breadth of his cheſt, the openneſs of his countenance, and the inquietude of his eye.

"His perſon was remarkably expreſſive of activity and ſtrength; his manners, though unpoliſhed, were neither uncivil or unpleaſing: Little attentive to difference of rank, he ſeemed to conſider all men as his equals, and as ſuch he reſpected them: His genius, though irregular, was original and comprehenſive;—ardent in his wiſhes, yet calm in his deliberations; daring in his purpoſes, but guarded in his meaſures; impatient of controul, yet capable of ſtrong endurance; adventrous beyond the conception of ordinary men, yet wary, and conſiderate, and attentive to all precautions; he appeared to be formed by nature for atchievements of hardihood and peril.

March 16. tf.

PROPERTY FOR SALE & TO LET.

THE Subſcriber has for Sale, and to Let, and Leaſe, the following property, viz.—One large two ſtory houſe to be let, at Corlaer's hook, pleaſantly ſituated, with a large yard and a pump of excellent water. It has every conveniency for the accommodation of a family.—Alſo at Corlaer's Hook, to let, a ſmall houſe, with a large lot for a garden, and good water near the door.—A large red ſtore, on the wharf at Corlaer's hook, roomy and well calculated for ſtoring the cargoes of ſhips, or any ot her property.—A large Coopers ſhop in the ſame neighbourhood, with a fire place; together, with ſeveral hundred feet of ground, fronting on the river.

The Subſcriber has alſo a number of lots to leaſe or let, of ground formerly belonging to Alderman Bayard, adjacent to this city.—He will likewiſe diſpoſe of, at very low rates, for caſh, or in exchange for other property, the remains of a ſtore of DRY GOODS, including almoſt every article in that line—For further particulars, enquire of.

THOMAS GARDNER.

ay 29 M No. 212, William-ſtreet. tf.

JOHN S. HUNN,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER;
No. 51 Murray-Street, oppoſite the College.

BEGS leave to inform his friends in this City, and the Public in general, that he continues to draw every kind of Inſtrument in the Conveyancing line with neatneſs and preciſion, and in the moſt reaſonable terms. From a long practice and attention to the conveyancing buſineſs, he has the flattering Expectation of tendering general ſatisfaction.—He alſo copies, reduces, enlarges and ornaments MAPS and DRAFTS of Houſes, Buildingds. Lands, either from Original Plans, Maps, Fieldbooks, or Deeas, or from deſcription; and in ſuch a manner and at ſuch prices as he truſts, will meet the approbation of thoſe who are pleaſed to employ him. March 29.

Selected Poetry.

QUESTION AND REPLICATION.

COLLIN's QUESTION.

SAY, charming *Susan*, why so shy?
That modest mien, that down-cast eye,
That form, where thousand graces move,
Bespeaks a soul attun'd to love—
Lo roses bloom, but soon decay,
Beauty and youth will flee away;
To *Hymen's* alter quickly fly,
Nor let a swain despair and die.
Boast not thy mind with wisdom fraught,
Conception quick, and strength of thought,
Expression ever just and free,
With satire arm'd or repartee.
Ah! fly *Maria's* halpless fate,
Who sought her exil'd love too late;
The lover driven from her arms
'Till age had rob'd her of her charms.

SUSAN'S ANSWER.

I FEAR young *Kitty's* helpless fate
If I pursue what you advise,
Who sought the matrimonial state,
And gain'd a—puppy—for her prize.
'Tis not from future hope or fear
My comforts spring, or sorrows flow—
I dread to attend a monkey here,
More than to lead an ape below!

Yet think not that my bosom's arm'd
With cold contempt or stern disdain,
The youth with manly virtue warm'd
Shall never seek my hand in vain.

Blest with a soul above disguise,
Nor meanly close, nor madly free;
Too proud, by impious means, to rise
To power—or wealth by—villainy.
He, when those trifling charms are fled
That youth may give—or fancy find,
Shall dream—though every charm is fled,
Of brighter beauties—in my mind.

In palace grand, or humble cot,
In silken robes or ruffet grey,
Susan with him shall chuse her lot,
To pass life's evening hours away.

ANECDOTE.

AS the commissioners were lately running anew, the line between North and South Carolina, it chanced to carry a certain house into North Carolina, which according to the old line, stood a rod over on the other state. The good old women who lived in the house, upon being ascertained of the transaction, exclaimed—"Now we have got into the other state, and I'm dear glad on't, for I always heard that South Carolina was a *desperate unhealthy place*."

Soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers can by procured, will be published

AN EPIC POEM,

IN TWELVE BOOKS,

ENTITLED

THE COLUMBIAD;

CONTAINING.

A HISTORY of America, from its earliest settlement to the acknowledgment of her Independence, with the principal battles, sieges, &c. which led to that event. The author has procured notes illustrating historic and geographic difficulties, from men of the first ability in the union; & means, if the profits will permit, to prefix an elegant Copperplate to each book. The whole work will be published in *Twelve Numbers*, each of which will be delivered for 4s.

It will be printed on the finest paper, illustrated by the most learned Annotations, and embellished by the best plates, which can be procured.

Subscriptions will be taken in at the Offices of the Minerva, Argus, and Time-Piece, New-York; Aurora, and M. Carey's book-store, Philadelphia; and at the Chronicle and Mercury offices, Boston; and all the other Book-stores and Printing-offices on the continent.

October 9th, —tf 1w

BY Order of the honorable James Kent Recorder of the City of New-York. Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of John Cross jun. an insolvent debtor that they shew cause, if any they have, before the said Recorder at his Chamber, No. 17 Pine-street in the said city by 10 o'cock in the forenoon of Monday the ninth day of April next why an assignment of the said insolvents estate should not be made and he be discharged according to the direction of the act for giving relief in cases of insolvency passed the 21th day March 1788.

Dated this tenth day of February 1798.

W John Cross jun.

Charles Gobert one of the petitioning creditors.

CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON RAGS BOUGHT AT THIS OFFICE.

PROPOSALS,

BY ARONDT VAN HOOK,

Proprietor of the Reading Room,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

AN APPEAL

TO

IMPARTIAL POSTERITY.

BY MADAME ROLAND,

Wife of the Minister in the Interior of France.

CONDITIONS.

These scarce and very valuable Historical Memoirs, which ran through two London editions in a few months, will be comprised in two volumes, octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, at one dollar and fifty cents per volume; one third of the subscription money to be paid on delivery of the first volume, the remainder when the work is completed.

To printers, booksellers and others, who acquire subscriptions, the usual allowance will be made.

☞ Subscriptions are taken at the Reading Room, No. 149. Water street, the Printing Office, No. 149. Pearl street, and the different Bookstores in this City.

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained, the Work will be put to press, and compleated with the utmost dispatch. February 1. tf.

Philadelphia Stages,

by way of South-Amboy, Bordentown and Burlington.

THE Packet leaves the Exchange Wharf every Monday and Thursday during the Winter.

Fare for Passengers,	Two Dollars,
Goods per 100 lb.	One and a half do.
Way Passengers,	Three Pence, per Mile

Jan. 26. tf.

AT H. CARITAT's

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

Pearl street, No. 93,

WILL be sold this day, at one shilling a piece, the new Catalogue of his Library, containing beyond 1200 numbers, which form about 4000 vols. and fill up 64 pages, on account of it accuracy respecting either the titles, nature, mer or form of the works, as well as the names of their authors. In order to understand the full improvement of the whole, H. Caritat begs of his friends to consider that of the books contained in the catalogue of the Library he formerly bought, the greatest part he either never had, or that they were imperfect, or worn out. It is therefore by every exertion in his power, that he availed himself of the means this place could afford to form a good collection, having expunged of the old one with the great severity what could give no satisfaction to his subscribers. He has likewise already provided himself with a sufficient number of duplicates, so that at the ensuing season the suscribers in town may not suffer from those in the country, which last he will endeavour to accomodate in the most easy terms; and as now for a further rapqid and steady improvement, he cannot entirely depend on the occasional importation of books in this city H. Caritat from this period will have a direct correspondence with London in order first to get what he could not find here, and to have for the future regularly and speedily forward to him every thing new that may suit his customers.

February 5th, tf

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A General assortment of seeds for sale by the subscriber, at Brooklyn, viz. Beans, peas, cabbage, carrot, beet, parsnip, ndive, cellary, persely, radish, turnip, lettice, and onion seeds

JOHN HASTINGS,

Gardener, opposite to the methodist church, Brooklyn, where may likewise be had, fruit and forest trees.

Orders left at the office of the Time Piece will be attended to, Sept. 15. tf

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THE first year's publication of the *Time Piece* concluded on Wednesday, the 14th inst. All persons indebted for subscriptions or advertisements in said paper, will be pleased to make a settlement. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of M. L. Davis and Co. March 19.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of Josiah G. Pierson deceased, or the sm of Josiah G. Pierson and Brothers, are requested to bring them in, properly attested, to either of the subscribers; and all those who are indebted to the said Josiah G. Pierson, deceased, or the firm of Josiah G. Pierson and Brothers, aforesaid, are defired to make payment to the said subscribers without delay, to prevent trouble.

ISAAC PIERSON,
WILLIAM BOYD,
JOHN MERSEREAU, } Executors.

N. B. The friends of the deceased, and the public are respectfully informed that the business at the factory and store will still be continued as usual, under the firm of Josiah G. Pierson and Brothers; where all orders shall be punctually attended to.

December 29th. 3tw

SAMUEL SMITH, Attorney at Law, has removed his Office from No. 2. Cedar street, to No 3, Partition street. February 23. 1m.

For Publication by Subscription,

A celebrated and much admired New Novel,

ENTITLED,

THE CHILDREN OF THE ABBEY.

A Tale, in Four Volumes.

BY REGINA MARIA ROCHE,

Author of the Maid of the Hamlet, and Vicar of Lansdown.

"A matchless pair,
"With equal virtue form'd and equal grace,
"The same, distinguish'd by their sex alone;
"Her's the mild lustre of the blooming morn,
"And his the radiance of the sun."

THOMSON.

THIS Novel came out in London last year, 1797; we hear of but one copy's having been imported into this city. The avidity with which this has been called for at Mr. Caritat's Circulating Library, and the universal encomiums made upon it by ladies and gentlemen of taste who have perused it, induces us to issue proposals for its republication.

Among the many Works of this kind that have lately appeared, none are more worthy of general approbation than this. The narrative is natural and interesting; the language easy, correct, and, in many instances, elegant, and the sentiments throughout well calculated of supporting the mind under misfortune and calumny, however severe, and that virtue will at last be amply rewarded.

The London edition sold for a dollar and a quarter a volume; we (provided this proposal meets with sufficient patronage) will print it equally well. two volumes in one, at a dollar a volume stitched, or a dollar and a quarter handsomely bound, making two dollars and a half for the set, half the price of the London edition. Each volume to be paid for on delivery.

FOR SALE,

At No. 91, Pearl street, near the Old Slip.

TWO STOUT handsome English Hair Trunks of different sizes from three to four feet long,

December 15. tf.

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by Subscripton,

A COLLECTION OF ESSAYS,

Prose and Poetical.

By MARGARETTA V. FAUGERES.

CONDITIONS.

1. IT shall be printed on good paper, with a handsome type, similar to that of the former volume, and ornamented with an engraving.

2. IT will contain about 300 pages, and delivered to subscribers at *six shillings* stitched, or neatly bound and lettered at *one dollar.*

3. IT will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to defray the expences of printing.

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